

The Hongkong Telegraph.

8 MAY 83
SUPREME COURT OF
SINGAPORE

No. 397.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

NATURAL CHAMPAGNE.

LEMOINE'S VIN BRUT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been
Appointed Agents
for the Sale of the above Wine.

BY

Messrs. DENMAN & Co., Piccadilly, London.

VIN BRUT
is light in colour, fresh and clean, its exhilarating
properties not being vitiated by added Sugar
and Spirits, it will therefore agree with
persons to whom the ordinary and
sweetened Champagnes
are injurious.

The undoubted Purity of this Fine CHAM-
PAGNE, combined with its *very low price*,
viz.:

\$17..... per Dozen Quarts.

\$18..... per 2 Dozen Pints.

should command for it a large Sale, especially
during the Summer Months.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1883. [349]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$76,653.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEEK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 250,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS:
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERNESS, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital; all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS in the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents—
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

M. R. MOORE beg to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public,
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail cure dandruff
hair, & completely eradicate even baldness
and cure all diseases of the scalp. It does
not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it relieves the heat and fever of the
head, which is the great cause of scalp losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it
to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
10, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [352]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been
instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at
the Court House, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th instant, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,
The LIBRARY of the late Mr. JUSTICE
SHONWELL.

Comprising:—

The Principal LAW BOOKS and General
LITERATURE.

ALSO,

A Few BOOKS on CHINESE SUBJECTS, and
MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

The BOOKS will be on view at the Court
House on the 11th instant.

TERMS.—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1883. [348]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

LESSEE and MANAGER E. S. WOLFE.
STAGE MANAGER O. T. JACKSON.
LEADER of STRING AND J. NEI JACKSON.
BRASS BANDS R. THORNE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON,
COMMENCING,

TO-MORROW EVENING,

the 8th May.

(The performance advertised to take place on the
evening of the 8th has been unavoidably
Postponed through the non arrival of
S. S. Nelson, from Sydney.)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND
IN THE PRESENCE OF
His Excellency the GOVERNOR—
SIR GEORGE BOWEN, G.C.M.G.,
AND SUITE.

"PREPARE FOR MIRTH, FOR MIRTH
BECOMES A FEAST!"—SHAKESPEARE.

M A S T O D O N
S T A R
M I N S T R E L S.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

MUSIC. MIRTH. MELODY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE INAUGURATED.

New features found and produced for the
first time by this

GRAND COTERIE OF REFINED ARTISTES.

The Potent Praise paid them. Predicates that
they are the positive precursors of a
progressive period.

Excluding Presumptive Plagiarists and the
Putative Prototypes for Posterity.

26 FAMOUS ARTISTES in the FIRST PART.

THE PRIDES of ETHIOPIAN COMEDY.

8 END MEN. 8 END MEN.

THE BEST COMIC SONGS!

THE BEST WIT AND HUMOUR!

THE ACROBATIC CLOGGISTS.

12! STARS OF STARS 12!

12! GREAT SONG AND DANCE MEN 12!

Giving Every Variety of this favourite Speciality
from the Neat to the grotesque.

A Champion to the Grand Clog Feature, and
unequalled on the Minstrel Stage.

THE MASTODON ORCHESTRA!

16 IN NUMBER—16 IN NUMBER! 16!

Largest, most complete and effective combination

OF
SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS

With any Minstrel Organization in the World,
surpassing all previous efforts.

The Happiest Blending of Harmony and Humor,
the Cream of Mirth, the Ideal of Pathos.

It is not Mortal to Command Success but
we'll do more; we'll deserve it.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle \$2.50.
Orchestra Stalls \$2.00.
Back Seats \$1.00.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH's where Seats can be secured, and where
Subscription Packets are obtainable containing

6—Dress Circle Tickets for \$12.
6—Orchestra Stalls for \$10.

Doors Open each Evening for Sale of Tickets
at 8.30.

Performance will commence at 9 O'CLOCK.

M. J. ABRAHAMS,
Business Agent.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1883. [332]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX STRIPSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER
CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand
Gallons per day.

Apply to

G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

FOR SALE.

PRICE \$1,000 ONLY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE

in MACAO, comprising BUNGALOW,
with spacious FLOWER and VEGETABLE GAR-
DENs, occupying a cool and healthy situation
and commanding a magnificent view. Excellent
spring water, and sea bathing only a few yards
distant.

For Particulars apply to

J. NOVES & SOUZA,
Pharmacia Lisboense,
Lisbon.

Macao, 15th April, 1883. [352]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEVERAL GOOD FONDS, suitable for

Hacks, Carriage Boxes, &c.

Apply to

MR. TRACTOR SMITH,
Hongkong, 15th April, 1883. [349]

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
10, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [352]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.
VIOLETTES, WALTZ.
LE PREMIER PAS POLKA.
ALL WALDTEUFEL'S WALTZES.

SWEETHEARTS' WALTZ.
OFFICERS' WALTZ.
TRUE TILL DEATH SONG.

CRAMER'S DANCE ALBUMS.

NEW BOOKS.

BABER'S TRAVELS IN WESTERN CHINA.

MAX MULLER'S INDIA.

CRANE'S LECTURES ON ART.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOKS

ON CHINA.

LECKY'S WRINKLES IN NAVIGATION.

PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENTS.

THE AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.

LANDELL'S THROUGH SIBERIA.

GLAZEBROOK'S PHYSICAL OPTICS.

THIS AGE OF FIRE AND GRAVEL BY

DONNELLY.

SEDLICK'S LIGHT.

GAELOC PROVERBS.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDREY MEN,

PERFUMERS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

OR

AERATED WATER.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

[3]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1883.

UNDER the heading "England's Coming Man," our San Francisco contemporary the *Chronicle* deals with one of the most difficult problems in British politics as follows:—In referring to the periodical rumors of GLADSTONE's well-earned retirement, after half a century of public life, from the cares of office and the leadership of the great Liberal party of Great Britain, the London *Daily News*, a stanch Ministerial organ, goes on to say that "the nation need not be perplexed with the fear of a sudden or immediate change, which, when it comes, cannot but affect the relations of the Liberals to the country." But at the same time it gives notice that "the change cannot be indefinitely, nor, counting by years, long deferred, and it is well to keep it in mind and be prepared for it." In other words, the various sections of the Liberal party are asked to agree upon the coming man, GLADSTONE himself, who, although a Radical in practice, is a Whig by association, and, as a sort of compromise with his Tory education, has pointed to Lord HARTINGTON, brother of the ill-fated Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and a Cabinet Minister who has the confidence of the great Whig families, as the statesman specially qualified to succeed him, and it is no secret that this distinguished heir to the ducal house of Devonshire has long been in training for the Premiership. But the extreme section of the Liberal party is well known to be fully determined that GLADSTONE's successor shall be a Radical and not a Whig, and none other than JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, junior member for Birmingham, President of the Board of Trade, organizer of the English caucus system, and a great favorite with the English masses. It is therefore very probable that England's coming man will not be the friend and protege of GLADSTONE, but the disciple and colleague of John BRAUER, the sturdy Quaker, who, whether as a chief member of the Manchester school or the founder of the new Birmingham school, has done more than any other living man to mould political opinion in England.

There is no room to doubt that JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, just as much as Lord HARTINGTON, is in training for the English Premiership, and hence, as might be expected, the large number of bitter personal enemies he has created, not only within his own party, but among the ranks of the Conservatives, who, as between Whigs and Radicals, naturally as a whole side with the former. In fact, this struggle for the Premiership between two opposite sections of the Liberal

party promises to lead to a new political division among the English people—with the radical Liberals or Reformers ranged on one side and the conservative Liberals or anti-Reformers, composed of Whigs and Tories, on the other. In the same way that GLADSTONE was enabled to unite under his leadership two such opposite factions as Whigs and Radicals, it is now believed that Lord HARTINGTON may eventually see his way to unite the two more friendly bodies of Whigs and Tories, and in that way become the founder of a new party. It is argued that in such an event the Radicals would become what the Tories are now, a hopeless minority; and that a Liberal-Conservative Government would consolidate all that would still remain of English institutions, and by that means erect an impenetrable barrier against the further encroachments of the democracy and stay the tide of revolution.

But CHAMBERLAIN, as a practical statesman, is something more than a Radical and would be sure to offset any union between Whigs and Tories by a closer alliance with the labor and industry of Great Britain, as well as with the Irish popular leaders, who in a closely contested election hold the balance of power in most English and Scotch boroughs, as well as in Ireland. Unlike Lord HARTINGTON, the wealthy Birmingham commoner has no entangling alliance with the Crown and the landed aristocracy, and can with equal freedom bid for the support of the farmer and the manufacturer, of the agricultural laborer and the artisan. "I have always said that agriculture was the largest and most important of English manufactures, and that the prosperity of all other industries is more or

less dependent upon its well-being." Hence, naturally enough, he goes in for reforms which would make the farmer more independent, would give him security for his capital and liberty of action in dealing with the cultivation of his land. As for the Irish vote, CHAMBERLAIN is the English statesman most likely to command it, since, as the Irish leader has recently acknowledged, he is the one member of the Cabinet who has thoroughly mastered the Irish question and whose policy has been uniformly just to Ireland.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 5th May.
SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AND MR.
BRADLAUGH.

The House of Commons has agreed to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion by 271 votes to 165, refusing to receive Bradlaugh's oath after he had been heard at the Bar.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. A. B. JOHNSON is granted Acting Crown Solicitor during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Sharp, Crown Solicitor.

We notice in the *Gazette* that the Ordinance consolidating and amending the law relating to restraints for rent has been confirmed and allowed by Her Majesty.

It is noticed in the *Government Gazette* that Mr. C. Osmund, Registration Clerk, has been appointed Acting First Clerk in the Registrar-General's department and Acting Deputy Registrar of Marriages, in addition to his proper duties, *vice* Mr. J. Gerrard, on leave.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette* informs us that one wishing to plant Pine Trees within their own grounds in Hongkong or at Kaulung, can obtain a limited number, free of cost, by applying to the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department.

VIENNA is to have an elevated railroad to connect the termini of the surface steam roads with the business part of the city and with the suburbs. It is to cost £5,000,000, and will be four years building, and all the material used must be of Austrian production. It is thought that electricity will be used by the locomotives.

THE German nobility were notified some time ago that they must publicly prove their right to be allowed to remain on the Statute Book. The reason for this order, which is likely to greatly thin their ranks, is that for a century past the custom has grown up of all the members of each noble family assuming the title instead of confining it to the elder branches thereof.

A SIMPLE ventilating contrivance is now attached to coffins in Germany when desired that produces a constant current of fresh air through the coffin as long as it is above ground, so that there is no danger of death by suffocation if any one has been accidentally buried while still alive, of which so many people have such apprehensive horror. An alarm is also connected with it.

It is said that the Madagascar Ambassadors while in England signed an amendment to the treaty between England and Madagascar, which gives Englishmen some important rights in that fertile island. It is agreed that British subjects shall be allowed, as fully as subjects of the Queen of Madagascar, to rent or lease land, houses and all other kinds of property in Madagascar, provided that such leases are registered at the British Consulate and with a Malagasy official specially appointed for that purpose. But British subjects cannot buy land, nor can they take up reclaimed or crown lands except under a lease from the sovereign of Madagascar. There are no taxes to be imposed on the British other than those imposed upon the natives, and no consular visits are to be made, except with the consent of the occupants and in concert with the British Consul.

THE New York Police Justices had 66,867 persons before them last year, three out of four being men, and held 47,199 for trial.

THE Austrian Parliament is investigating a large Government railroad contract, on the charge that it was obtained by bribery.

It is stated that five thousand eight hundred claims have been filed in the Geneva Award Court. Of these 1,500 are from New York.

Two absconding bankrupt German Jews, apprehended at Plymouth, England, en route for the Cape, were searched by the local police, who found notes sewn in their waistcoat linings. Related to a London detective he noticed them fidgeting with their neckties, which were found to contain a large sum and diamonds.

It is said that the most inveterate smokers in the world are found in Burma. Men, women, and children smoke, and, strange to say, they are equally fond of sugar. They are credited with a net consumption per head of seven pounds of tobacco per annum, whereas the consumption of the whole population of India is reckoned at only half a pound per head. The tobacco is subjected to the most rudimentary treatment, and the sugar is also used in a very raw condition.

The double lawn tennis match between Lieuts. Bunbury and Allen and Messrs. G. S. Coxen and Douglas Jones, came off on Saturday afternoon, at 5 p.m., on the Cricket-Ground. There was a fairly large attendance amongst whom we noticed Lady Bowen, the Misses Bowen, and the Maharajah of Johore. The match requires but little description, the military representatives having it all their own way and winning by three sets to two, the scores being 6-0, 6-4 and 6-4.

THE London *Medical Press and Circular* says: "In Abyssinia it was found that after a time the soldiers were unable to digest the coarse and imperfectly cooked rations issued to them, and that their physical strength was rapidly giving away, but with an allowance of spirits all this became changed. In other words, the military efficiency was maintained on that occasion by rum. It is on record, also, that during the Ashantees campaign a taste of navy rum helped a favored regiment on an occasion when many would have broken down completely. It is the abuse, not the use, of strong drinks in the army that is to be condemned."

A COPYRIGHT treaty is under consideration between France and Germany. France demands ten years' protection against translation of her literary productions, while Germany is only willing to give and claim the same privilege for five years. It must be understood that in the intellectual exchange between these two countries a proportion of about 90 per cent. of current French productions is appropriated or enjoyed in Germany, while the demand for German literature in France is only 10 per cent. The negotiations have come to a dead stop and the Federal Council has decided to consult experts. Germany, however, will make no further concessions, and unless France recedes, the copyright convention, which both desire, will fall to the ground.

We observe from statistics recently published that the wages of working men in Paris have increased considerably since 1875. Thus, day laborers in 1875 received 8 cents an hour and last year they received 12 cents. Stonemasons have advanced from 14 to 24 cents an hour; house carpenters from 12 to 18 cents an hour; plumbers from 8 cents to \$1 a day and carpenters from \$1.10 to \$1.60. The slow increase in the population and the rapid increase in wealth are causes of the present increase in wages, and the rise would be still more marked were it not for the constant immigration of Belgians, Germans and Italians, who are attracted by the high rates of wages. Looked at in the light of these statistics the complaints of the socialists against the bourgeoisie look, to say the least, singularly ill-timed.

POOR-IRELAND—In the midst of many imaginary ones she has a real grievance at last. It has been ruled that Pat shall not purchase a newspaper on Sundays. At Londonderry a number of newsboys were summoned for selling copies of a daily paper on the Sabbath. The prosecution was taken under the Act of William the Third, which related to the observance of the Lord's day. The magistrates found against the defendants, and ordered the papers to be forfeited. How long are these ridiculous Acts of Parliament in reference to Sunday trading to be allowed to remain on the Statute Book?

People have notified their right to be allowed to remain on the Statute Book. The reason for this order, which is likely to greatly thin their ranks, is that for a century past the custom has grown up of all the members of each noble family assuming the title instead of confining it to the elder branches thereof.

A SIMPLE ventilating contrivance is now attached to coffins in Germany when desired that produces a constant current of fresh air through the coffin as long as it is above ground, so that there is no danger of death by suffocation if any one has been accidentally buried while still alive, of which so many people have such apprehensive horror. An alarm is also connected with it.

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M. ADOLPHE DENTIER, a distinguished member of the French turf, recently met his death in a somewhat peculiar fashion. He was opening the claw of a lobster when his fork slipped, and inflicted a small wound in his finger. This was thought nothing of at the time, but blood poison following shortly after, and, in spite of all that medical aid could do, the unfortunate gentleman died in a few days.

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore, who is now on his way to Japan, arrived here on Saturday afternoon by the French mail steamer *Orius*. The Governor's launch was placed at the disposal of His Highness and brought him ashore to Murray Pier where a guard of honor of the Buffs, with the band of the regiment, was drawn up who presented arms as His Highness passed, while the shore battery thundered forth a salute. His Highness, who is a K.C.M.G. and wearer of the Star of India, is accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Hole.

"If I take wine, I'll go to hell," faintly murmured the dying teetotaler to the doctor, who had prescribed a stimulant. "That may be," replied the doctor, "but if you don't take it you'll go there a good deal sooner."

A MAN who went to the funeral of a friend, asked the privilege of saying a few words, which was granted. He talked eloquently for a few moments, when laying his trembling hand on the coffin, he observed that he was sorry to see that the deceased was bald-headed, which could have been easily avoided by the use of some of his hair restorer, and wound up by exhorting the mourners try it.

WE read in a contemporary that Mr. W. Rees, a successful Fiji sugar planter, has left Melbourne for Borneo, to report on behalf of a London and Melbourne company who have got a concession of 100,000 acres from the British North Borneo Company. The soil and climate of Borneo are said to be good. The abundance of water and absence of frost it is believed will make it equal to any country in the world for the growth of sugar and tobacco, and other tropical products. Gold and diamonds also, it is stated, have been found there. Borneo being equally near Hongkong and Australia, very cheap Chinese labour is obtainable.

A GENTLEMAN recently entered a London fashionable church, where the female pew-opener expects gratuities. Twiddling a half-crown between finger and thumb, he was politely shown into a pew, and then dexterously conveyed a half-penny into the expectant palm of his conductor, who clutched the coin and smirkingly withdrew. Presently the woman brought him a hymn-book, and still smirking, whispered, "You made a mistake, sir; it was only a half-penny you gave me." "No," said the gentleman with a benevolent smile, "it's all right; I never give less." Exit pew-opener, not smirking this time.

A LADY, while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties, encountered a mouse in the four barrel. Now most ladies, under similar circumstances would have uttered a few feminine shrieks, and then sought safety in the garret. But this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of feminine courage. She summoned the man-servant and told him to get the rifle, call the bulldog, and station himself at a convenient distance; then she climbed half-way upstairs and commenced to punch the flour barrel with a pole. Presently the mouse made his appearance and started across the floor. The dog at once went in pursuit. The man fired, and the dog dropped dead. The lady fainted and fell down stairs, and the man thinking that she was killed, and fearing that he would be arrested for murder, disappeared and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows:—I was walking along towards Wan Chai the other night, in company with two friends, when I saw one of the most curious sights I have ever seen during a stay of over ten years in this colony. A little way beyond the Eastern Market I noticed a couple of ducks eating rice from a dish, the feathers' members being carefully "sheep-headed" by an old coolie. The ducks seemed to have no legs so I took stock of them and found they were each provided with a couple of very short stumps at the ends of which were round knobs, like what are usually to be seen on the end of a wooden leg. On enquiring at the coolie I was informed that the animals were in good health, and had never been blessed with the appendages which ducks usually have for the purpose of "padding their own canoe." I was prompted to make the enquiry, as I thought it just possible that the Celestials had been trying an experiment of the "cramped feet" description on the "quackers." On my offering to purchase the curious coolie grinned and replied "no wanchee ell um blong good chance piggin." I send you this, so that any of your readers who have a liking for the freaks of nature may be able to graft them while in the vicinity of the Wan Chai joss house.

WHAT may happen to a man in Victoria. He was a poor hard-worked member of the reporting staff of a Melbourne daily newspaper, and recently he obtained the three months' holiday granted to each of the fellows in turn throughout the year. He went up the country by rail and near him in the carriage sat a more aristocratic example of a lovely woman, subject to the description of "fat, fair and forty." Our friend of the press, it must be remarked, is very good-looking, about 40, and of exceedingly gentlemanly address. Lady happened to drop her handkerchief, reporter picks it up and hands it over with the most illiberal contempt. Companion, however, who had been gratified to those gentlemen who are trying to revive the sport in Hongkong to see such a large muster of "wind-jammers" come to the scratch.

Most students are familiar with the tremendous philippines by Junius against the then Duke of Grafton. The present Duke has just had the order of the Garter, and a correspondent of *Truth* remarks that the country is let off cheaply by comparison. The first Duke was a bastard to Charles II, and as some slight recognition of his services to the country in being good enough to be born, his Royal father conferred upon him, and his heirs, a perpetual grant of the Prisage and Butterage Due on Wines. This grant has been commuted by payment of £10,153 in 1809, of £6,438 in 1815, and of £10,777 in 1851. The same man, the ancestor of the present Duke of Richmond, however, received £40,000 from the public exchequer. There are lots of similar "venerable" twindles still going on.

Mr. Bradlaugh long ago announced that his forefathers were the ancestors of the present Duke of Richmond, but he has not been able to prove it.

Mr. Bradlaugh's son, the present Duke, is a man of great wealth, and has an income of £20,000 a year. He is also a man of great energy and ability, and has been a member of the House of Commons for the last few years.

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THE Bishop of London, riding between his two town-houses, passes too taverns, all the property of his Church, "Gin and the Gospel" are there like twin brothers. We do not care to hurt the feelings of such a parson by prelate by saying he is wrong

THE "Mastodon Minstrels" arrived by the steamer *Nelson* this morning and were preparing for a rehearsal as we went to press.

OWING to the blow of last Friday night the American ship *Sacramento* and the British steamer *Triumph* drifted on to one another and got their bows entangled. We noticed the Dock Company's steam tug *Fame* busily engaged during the most part of Saturday afternoon and Sunday towing them apart, which was eventually successfully carried out. We have not heard of any damage sustained by either of the vessels.

THE Royal puller of pigtails—Sir Arthur Kennedy's Chinese servants' pigtails—Prince George of Wales, is likely to be appointed to a vessel attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, and the commander of the ship will most likely be Lord Charles Beresford. This is too bad, Charley Beresford is the chap who fought Arabi so desperately at Alexandria, and has since declared that Arabi was in the right all along. Prince George will be exposed to this sad infection of "seditious and treason."

THREE Frenchmen condemned to death agreed to be the subjects of scientific tests on condition that they were reprieved. Here are the results:

—No. 1 nourished exclusively on tea, lived three years and then died—a skeleton, almost transparent. No. 2, on coffee, died in two years, burned as if an interior fire had calcined him. No. 3 lived on chocolate for eight months, and died, as it were, devoured by worms. Now we know the fate of people who touch nothing stronger than tea. The tea-drinkers of the Temperance Hall seem to live on, however, though they are painfully transparent, like the "leading articles of the Maudler and Fish Wrapper."

THUS Vanity Fair—"It is very sad to read Lord Hartington's view of the mission of the English nation. The Egyptian war, he told his audience at Bacup, was undertaken 'strictly for the maintenance of the closest and most distinctive interests and rights of England.' From which it appears that the distinctive right of an Englishman is the privilege of lending money at exorbitant interest, and in spite of the protest of a nation's acknowledged Suzerain, and that the nation's distinctive interest is to secure their pound of flesh to the money-grabbers who exercise that distinctive privilege. Compared with this, it is a compliment to be called a nation of shopkeepers."

STRANDING OF THE DUTCH SCHOONER "MATARAM." LOOTING OF THE SHIP BY CHINESE FISHING JUNKS.

The Dutch schooner *Mataram* left Hongkong on April 26th at 7 a.m., bound for Amoy in ballast. She encountered a strong gale on the 29th and was driven to the southward. On the 30th, the weather was very foggy, and the vessel's head was put to the N.E. She struck ground three times about midnight when the captain anchored. On the following day the captain got into a boat and sounded round the ship and found the vessel was in two and a quarter fathoms of water. He endeavoured to make out a passage, being surrounded by shallow water, and at noon the vessel again struck and remained fast. The captain made preparations for leaving the ship in case of her breaking up, and while so engaged the vessel was surrounded by a lot of fishing junks, which are described by the ship's cook and steward as Hongkong junks. There were about 80 men in all on the junks, and they went on board the schooner, armed with hatchets, made their way into the cabin and ransacked the ship from stem to stern. They threatened the captain with their hatchets and made signs for him to clear out of the ship. They then began tearing the sails down and laying their hands on everything that could be moved. The captain expostulated with them, when he was again threatened by the plunderers who raised their hatchets to strike him. The captain seeing that he was powerless to resist them with any chance of success, got into the boat with the crew, who were afraid they would be murdered if they remained on board, and made for the Pratas Island which was distant about three miles, where they remained for the night. Next day the captain sent the Chinese cook and steward, and four Malays to the fishermen's camp to ask for some rice and water, as they had nothing to eat. The pirates refused to give them any assistance. During that day the sampans of the pirates were journeying constantly between the camp and the stranded schooner, removing everything that could be taken out of the ship. On the 2nd instant the captain consulted with his mate and crew and decided on leaving the island in one of the ship's boats, and arrived here yesterday, about three o'clock, being accompanied by his chief officer and a Malay seaman. During the run down they encountered very heavy weather; they signalled three steamers which passed them but not one of the three stopped to pick them up. We understand that assistance was requested from Commodore Cumming by the Agents, Messrs. Schellhass and Co., who were naturally anxious about the lives of the sixteen men left on the island; but we are unable to say as yet whether any assistance has been sent.

CHINKIANG.

April 21st, 1882.

Much excitement prevails in the native mind about the rapid extension of a secret society well known in former years as the "White Lily Sect." It appears they have become again all-powerful in the province of Klangau and more especially so at the town called Chin-Kean-Poo, situated on the Grand Canal, near the Yellow River. They hold the power of life and death over the members and their first object is to overturn the government. By some means the government has discovered the three leading men, one of whom is a Buddhist priest, and have secured papers incriminating several influential people, and a few days since these three prisoners were sent to the Viceroy, Ho-Tsung-tang, at Nanking. On hearing of the arrest, the populace at Chin-Kean-Poo, which is only about 10 miles from this, demanded the safe return of the prisoners, otherwise they threatened insurrection.

The telegraph line, which runs through this place, was made use of to acquaint the Viceroy, and several hundred soldiers have been sent up to quell the disturbance. Trade is very dull since the rice carrying trade has ceased and over taxation of native produce in the interior is surely the cause of these periodical insurrections. This is not the first occasion the telegraph has proved its great use to the officials, and it seems more than a pity the same could not have been rendered greater help in the suppression of the rebellion by the establishment of railways & telegraph lines.

—Continued Correspondent.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The subjoined items of general interest are extracted from the *London and China Express* of the 30th March:

Captain R. A. Hickson, 3rd. Buffs, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Mark Wallop, V.C., C.B., at Aldershot, from the 1st instant.

The *Cockchafer*, gunboat, Lieut.-Commander Henry W. Hill, which left Devonport on Jan. 19 for the China Station, arrived at Port Said on the 2nd inst., and proceeded next day.

General Sir H. P. de Bathe, Bart., and the Hon. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., have been in employment service on the 1st inst., when they will be removed to the Retired List. Sir Frederick Colborne was born in 1817, and commanded the troops in China from August 29, 1874, to March 31, 1878.

It is reported from Berlin that the delimitation of the Kuldja frontier between Russian and Chinese territories has been settled by the joint commission to the satisfaction of both Powers.

It is stated in several sources in Paris that Rear-Admiral Meyer, in command of the French naval station in the Far East waters, has been instructed to co-operate with Captain Riviere. It is also affirmed that several men-of-war are to be despatched to the East, with a view to increasing the fleet already on the spot. The recall of M. Bourde, the French Minister at Peking, is also reported to be an accomplished fact.

At the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on the 18th prox., the directors will recommend that a dividend be declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income tax), and that £20,000 be added to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £220,000.

The directors of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steamship Company have resolved to propose a higher dividend than has been expected. It is now stated that a distribution at the rate of 7.6 per cent is proposed. Although this shows an improvement against the dividend for 1881, which was at the rate of 8 per cent. A proposal for the increase of the capital of the company by £6,000,000 guilders (say £500,000) will be submitted at the general meeting.

The estimate for the Supreme Court of China and Japan is £79,955, showing an increase of £10 upon the estimate for 1882-83, which was £78,855. The charges under this head are as follows—Chief Justice, China and Japan, £2,50; Judge, Japan, £1,50; assistant judge and registrar, China, £1,20; Crown advocate, China, £1,50; Japan, £1,20; chief clerk, China, £1,400; Japan, £1,400; criminal clerk and assistant clerk, China, each £1,20; usher, China, £1,20; usher, Japan, £1,50; messengers and coolies £1,20; allowance to a consular assistant acting as interpreter, Japan, £50. There are also items of £1,400 for outfit and travelling expenses, £50 for postage and telegrams, £800 for port allowances (increase £100), £50 for prison expenses, and £10 for incidental expenses.

CHEFOO.

25th April.

General Woo arrived from Tientsin on the 20th and left for Corea on the 22nd in the Chinese gunboat *Tung Yung Chow*. The British gunboat *Zephyr* arrived from Newchwang on the 22nd, she stays here a week and then revisits Tientsin and Newchwang. I am glad to find telegrams making progress on the road and hope its influence will extend. The Chinese gunboat *Ching-Hai* arrived from Port Arthur on the 22nd and left for Wei-Hai next morning. The *Tai An* returned from Corea on the 23rd.

During the past week the weather has been very variable and sometimes almost wintry, many of us who had banished fires for the season were glad to set them going again.

The foggy weather which we had for two or three days makes one wonder how much more time will elapse ere the long-talked of fog signal on the S.E. Promontory becomes an accomplished fact; of shipwrecks in that neighbourhood we hear often, but of the many narrow escapes we seldom hear a word, and considering the immense increase in the number of steamers passing the place, the indifference shown by the Chinese authorities is more remarkable.

Capt. Hansen of the German bark *Theresa* died here this morning.—*Temperance Union Correspondent.*

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co's Register.)

Yesterdays.

Barometer—P.M. 30.015

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Dry bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.016

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Dry bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.017

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Dry bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.018

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Dry bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.019

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Dry bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.020

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.021

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.022

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.023

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.024

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.025

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.026

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.027

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.028

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.029

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.030

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.031

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.032

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.033

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.034

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.035

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.036

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.037

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.038

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.039

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.040

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 75

Barometer—P.M. 30.041

Thermometer—P.M. 75

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon.

There is very little doing in the Share Market this morning. Sales of Banks have been put through at 177 per cent. premium for the end of the month, the stock being firm at that rate. China Sugars have changed hands at \$170 per share and are still offering at the same figure. Luzons are on the market at \$78 per share for the end of June and \$77 for cash, but we have not heard of any shares having changed hands. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since noon China Sugars have dropped to \$167 per share and have changed hands at that figure. Luzons have been negotiated at \$70 per share for the end of June and are still offering at that rate. Nothing else came under our notice.

SHARES:

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue
—143 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue.
—141 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$675 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,400 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,700 per share, ex div. sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1000 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$205 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,300 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$39 per share, premium, buyers.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—123 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$8 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$10 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. premium.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$167 per share, sales.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—1 per cent. premium.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$170 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 percent. prem. sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/1
Bank Bills, on demand 3/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Bank, sight 3/1
Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530 (Allowance, Taels 12.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$555 (Allowance, Taels 6.)
NEW PATNA per chest, \$598¹
OLD PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$575
OLD PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$565
OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$577²
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$570
NEW BERNAKS per chest, \$565
NEW PERSIAN per picul, \$180 (Allowance, Taels 24.)
OLD PERSIAN per picul, \$410 (Allowance, Taels 8.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONG- KONG	AMOY	SHANG- HAI	MANILA
BAROMETER	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TERM. AC.	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
THERMONE.	77.0	74.5	75.0	72.0
Direction of Wind	N	N	NE	SW
Force	5	6	5	4
Dry Thermometer	75.0	73.0	74.0	65.0
Wet Thermometer	65.0	68.0	63.0	58.5
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—
Barometer	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Thermometer attached	77.0	74.5	75.0	72.0
Direction of Wind	N	N	NE	SW
Force	5	6	5	4
Dry Thermometer	75.0	73.0	74.0	65.0
Wet Thermometer	65.0	68.0	63.0	58.5
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—
Barometer	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Thermometer attached	77.0	74.5	75.0	72.0
Direction of Wind	N	N	NE	SW
Force	5	6	5	4
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Wet Thermometer	65.0	68.0	63.0	58.5
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—
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Thermometer attached	77.0	74.5	75.0	72.0
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Wet Thermometer	65.0	68.0	63.0	58.5
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